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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB97/00080 (22) International Filing Date: 10 January 1997 (10.01.97) (30) Priority Data: PCT/GB96/00038 10 January 1996 (10.01.96) GB 9614468.8 10 July 1996 (10.07.96) GB (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: TAYLOR, David, Bradley [GB/GB]; Cherrybank Inn, Glasgow Road, Perth PH2 0NA (GB). (74) Agent: NEWBY, Martin, John; J.Y. & G.W. Johnson, Kings- bourne House, 229-231 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DP (GB).		(81) Designated States: CA, CN, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: ENVIRONMENTALLY SEALED SHOT (57) Abstract Shot having a lead or lead alloy core is sealed from the outside by at least one non-toxic layer which protects the environment from lead waste toxicity and which includes an abhorrent material to act as a repellant for preventing or deterring birds from ingesting or swallowing the shot.		

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Environmentally Sealed Shot

This invention relates to shot for use in shotguns. In particular, the invention relates to shot having a metallic core made of lead or lead alloy.

5 Spent lead shot lying on the ground can be a problem to birds. Such spent shot is often picked up or "mouthed" with gravel by the birds and may also be swallowed and taken into the gizzard of the bird. The lead from the shot is broken down and absorbed by the bird often in lethal doses.

10 Spent lead shot lying on open ground can also be an environmental problem with the lead leaching and causing toxic poisoning of the ground or of water sources or being digested by birds.

Attempts have been made in the past to alleviate this
15 problem by coating the individual shot pellets with a barrier layer to prevent the toxic lead from being absorbed into the ground or into birds digesting the shot pellets. However existing coating techniques have not proved to be completely successful since known coatings can be worn or
20 ground away by the abrasive action of a bird's gizzard.

Known coating techniques generally involve coating lead or lead alloy shot with at least one layer of wear-resistant non-toxic coating material acting as a shield or barrier to the toxic lead or lead alloy core. The known
25 coating materials suitably comprises a solid film lubricant, e.g. polytetrafluoroethylene or molybdenum disulphide. Solid film lubricant is the preferred known coating material since it is both non-toxic and inert and thus reduces the harm to the environment caused by spent shot. Ideally each pellet
30 is coated with a coherent or continuous coating of the coating material. Different coating materials may be applied in different coating operations, e.g. by a dip, barrel or spray process. To assist adhesion of such

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coatings, adhesive resins may be employed. The coating applied to each pellet may not be thick, e.g. from 0.01 to 0.02 mm.

Although known coatings applied to shot are not intended to damage the environment, they do not discourage birds and the like from actually digesting the shot when the shot has been used and is lying on the ground. If so digested the coating can become removed, resulting in the lead being absorbed into the bird.

10 The present invention seeks to provide shot with a non-toxic coating which firstly acts as a shield or barrier around the lead or lead alloy core of the shot to completely seal the core from the outside thereby safeguarding the environment from the toxic shot core and secondly prevents
15 birds from attempting to swallow, digest or ingest or even to pick up spent shot pellets lying on the ground. More particularly the sealed shot includes a non-toxic substance or substances which acts as an abhorrent or repellant either to deter birds from attempting to eat the shot pellets in
20 the first place or, if the shot pellets are initially taken into the mouth of the bird, to cause, by the nature of the substance or substances, the bird immediately to reject and spit out the coated shot. Such substances are referred to in this specification as "abhorrent materials". It is also
25 a preferred aim to provide a sealed shot in which any applied sealing or coating layer does not adversely affect the shooting capabilities of the shot.

Accordingly the present invention, in its broadest
30 aspect, relates to shot having a lead or lead alloy core and at least one non-toxic layer around the core which seals the core from the outside and which includes an abhorrent material or materials.

The non-toxic layer(s) is intended to prevent toxic
35 core material from coming into contact with the surrounding environment whilst deterring animal wildlife, in particular

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birds, from attempting to swallow or digest spent shot.

Conveniently the shot core is completely surrounded or encapsulated by a barrier layer comprising a mixture of at least one abhorrent material and another coating material, e.g. an inert, non-toxic material of the type referred to above, for providing the shot with a seal. It is possible, however, to have, for example, a separate sealing or barrier or shielding layer completely surrounding the metallic core and abhorrent material applied separately on top of the barrier layer. In this case the abhorrent material need not be applied in a continuous covering. The surrounding layer should be resistant to environmental degradation and, in particular, should not wear away significantly over a period of time. It is also preferred that any covering layer applied to the shot core should be resiliently deformable so as to adopt the shape of the lead or lead alloy core if the latter is deformed in use, e.g. after the shot strikes a target.

Examples of abhorrent materials which may be included in one or more layers applied to the metallic core material are natural or synthetic flavourings or other materials including spices, oils and chemicals. A particularly effective abhorrent material is chilli or chilli pepper. Other specific examples are clove oil and soap. Such abhorrent materials have a taste or flavour which is repellant to any bird attempting to pick up, swallow or digest the shot pellets. Generally such taste-repellant abhorrent materials will have a bitter taste. Other examples of taste-repellant abhorrent materials are solutions applied to human nails to deter nail biting. Such a solution may dry to provide an effective barrier layer by itself. Alternatively the solution may be mixed with other coating materials. Alternatively and/or additionally, the abhorrent material may have a repellant smell or odour. All these abhorrent materials are, of course, non-toxic and merely act as repellants to positively prevent or deter birds swallowing shot.

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5 The coating layer or layers may be applied by any
suitable known coating technique, such as by spraying,
tumbling, immersion (including dip-drain and dip-spin),
curtain coating, electrophoresis, autophoresis, roller
coating and printing. The coating layer or layers may be
10 air dried, oven cured, electron beam cured, IV cured, UV
cured or cured in any other suitable manner.

15 EXAMPLE

Conventional lead shot was cleaned of surface lubricants and oxides by agitating the shot in an aqueous slurry of cleaning material, e.g. kitchen cleaning powder, for about 10 minutes, washing the cleansed shot with water and finally drying the shot. The cleansed shot was then agitated in or sprayed with, an aqueous slurry of finely divided polytetrafluoroethylene (or any other suitable inert material) and dried by heating in an oven at a temperature of about 250°C to fuse the powdered polytetrafluoroethylene particles into a continuous coating sealing the lead core of the shot from the outside. The shot was then cooled to room temperature. This sealing coating is resilient so that it is able to deform, without cracking or becoming removed from the underlying lead core, in use of the shot and in particular if the lead core is deformed by the shot striking a target. The sealed shot core was then sprayed or dipped with a concentrated solution of chilli pepper and the coated shot was allowed to dry naturally, the sealing coating acting as a base to receive the abhorrent chilli pepper material. In the sealed and coated shot, the core was found

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to be completely sealed from the surrounding atmosphere. The shot was loaded into a shotgun cartridge in a known manner. After firing the cartridge from a shotgun, it was found that the incorporation of the chilli pepper on the sealant coating of the spent shot acted as a positive repellent to birds deterring them from digesting the treated shot.

Shot in accordance with the invention can be made by treating conventional lead or lead alloy shot, which is the preferred type of shot for use in shotgun cartridges used for whatever purpose. Such treated shot can be used safely without the toxic lead core from the spent shot coming into contact with the ground and the environment and without the shot being digested by birds.

The encapsulation of the lead core of the shot conveniently provides the shot with a slippery coating which allows the spent shot lying on the ground to sink into the ground at a faster rate than untreated shot. Such spent shot is thus lost to surface activity more speedily than untreated shot. Furthermore, if a bird is wounded, e.g. in the gut area, by encapsulated shot, the encapsulating layer will allow the wound to heal without the shot causing lead poisoning of the bird.

Shot in accordance with the invention is comparatively humane in use and is safe to the environment and the user. Birds are positively discouraged from attempting to eat spent shot lying on the ground by the inclusion of the abhorrent/repellant material.

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CLAIMS

1. Shot having a lead or lead alloy core and at least one non-toxic layer around the core which seals the core from the outside, characterised in that said at least
5 one layer includes an abhorrent material or materials acting as a repellant for preventing or deterring birds from ingesting or swallowing the shot.
2. Shot according to claim 1, characterised in that said at least one non-toxic layer comprises an encapsulating
10 layer including said abhorrent material(s).
3. Shot according to claim 1, characterised in that said at least one layer includes an inner encapsulating layer completely surrounding and sealing the lead or lead alloy core and an outer layer including said abhorrent
15 material(s).
4. Shot according to claim 2 or 3, characterised in that at least said encapsulating layer is resistant to environmental degradation.
5. Shot according to any of claims 2 to 4,
20 characterised in that said encapsulating layer comprises a resilient material.
6. Shot according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that said abhorrent material comprises chilli or chilli pepper.
- 25 7. A shotgun cartridge incorporating shot as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int: nal Application No
PCT/GB 97/00080

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 F42B7/04 A01K95/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 F42B A01K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 731 189 A (GREGG JR GEORGE L) 15 March 1988	1-5,7
Y	see column 2, line 67 - column 4, line 33 ---	6
Y	US 5 368 866 A (LOUCAS) 29 November 1994 see the whole document ---	6
X	GB 2 141 360 A (TAYLOR) 19 December 1984 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1-5,7
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Triantaphillou, P

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE WPI Week 7904 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 79-06652b XP002002682 & JP 53 142 098 A (NIPPON OILS & FATS KK) , 11 December 1978 see abstract</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1-5,7
X	<p>GB 2 079 418 A (CROWCROFT) 20 January 1982 cited in the application see the whole document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1-5,7
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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